

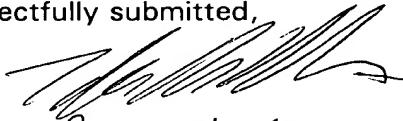
Table 2, after "6TH repeat" insert - (SEQ ID NO: 16)---

Page 67-74, delete the previously filed Sequence Listing and renumber the claim and abstract pages as 67-71.

REMARKS

Applicant submits this Amendment to delete the previously filed Sequence Listing and to insert required references to SEQ ID NOS of the Sequence Listing filed concurrently herewith. Applicant respectfully requests examination on the merits of this application.

Respectfully submitted,



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By Reg. No 92,822

for

Harold C. Wegner
Attorney for Applicant
Registration No. 25,258

FOLEY & LARDNER
Washington Harbour
3000 K Street, N.W., Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20007-5109
Telephone: (202) 672-5571
Facsimile: (202) 672-5399

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hybridized in a hybridization solution (5 x SSPE, 50% formamide, 5 x Denhardt's solution, 0.5% SDS, 100 µg/ml denatured DNA, 10% dextran sulfate) at 37°C, followed by washing under a condition of 1 x SSC, 1.0% SDS, 37°C (Sambrook, J. et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989)).

As a result, cDNAs derived from the rat and the mouse were isolated. The nucleotide sequence of these cDNAs were determined using a conventional method, and the nucleotide sequence in turn was used to determine amino acid sequence. The estimated amino acid sequences of human, rat, and mouse cDNAs are shown by a one-letter code and are compared, as shown in the following Table 1. The polypeptides having these amino acid sequences were designated as gankyrin. The human gankyrin gene and the mouse gankyrin gene had a 90% homology on the base sequence level and a 93% homology on the amino acid sequence level. On the other hand, human gankyrin gene and the rat gankyrin gene had a 91% homology on the base sequence level and a 94% homology on the amino acid sequence level.

Table 1

Human	MEGCVSNLMVCNLAYSGKLEELKESILADKSLATRTDQDSRTALHWACSAGHTEIVEFLL
Mouse	MEGCVSNIMICNLAYSGKLDELKERILADKSLATRTDQDSRTALHWACSAGHTEIVEFLL
Rat	MEGCVSNLMVCNLAYNGKLDELKESILADKSLATRTDQDSRTALHWACSAGHTEIVEFLL
Human	QLGVPVNDKDDAGWSPLHIAASAGRDEIVKALLGKGAQVNQAVNQNGCTPLHYAASKNRHE
Mouse	QLGVPVNDKDDAGWSPLHIAASAGRDEIVKALLVKGAVNVSNQNGCTPLHYAASKNRHE
Rat	QLGVPVNEKDDAGWSPLHIAASAGRDEIVKALLIKGAQVNQAVNQNGCTALHYAASKNRHE
Human	IAVMLLEGGANPDAKDHYEATAMHRAAKGNLKMIIHLYYKASTNIQDTEGNTPLHLAC
Mouse	ISVMLLEGGANPDAKDHYDATAMHRAAKGNLKMVHILLFYKASTNIQDTEGNTPLHLAC
Rat	IAVMLLEGGANPDAKNHYDATAMHRAAKGNLKMVHILLFYKASYNIQDTEGNTPLHLAC
Human	DEERVEEAKLLVSQGASIYIENKEEKTPLQVAKGGLGLILKRMVEG (SEQ ID NO: 2)
Mouse	DEERVEEAKFLVTQGASIYIENKEEKTPLQVAKGGLGLILKRLAESEEASM (SEQ ID NO: 3)
Rat	DEERVEEAKLLVTQGASIYIENKEEKTPLQVAKGGLGLILKRIVESEEASM (SEQ ID NO: 5)

The nucleotide sequence of human gankyrin is shown

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in SEQ ID NO: 1 and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 2. The nucleotide sequence of mouse gankyrin is shown in SEQ ID NO: 3 and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 4. The nucleotide sequence of rat gankyrin is shown in SEQ ID NO: 5 and the amino acid sequence thereof is shown in SEQ ID NO: 6. In addition, it was estimated that in the amino acid sequences of gankyrins, the region from amino acid Met at position 1 to amino acid Leu at position 13 is a signal sequence.

The amino acid sequence of the human gankyrin polypeptide thus obtained had 5.5 ankyrin repeats (Lambert, S. et al., Proc. Nati. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. (1990) 87, 1730-1734). This is shown in the following Table 2.

Table 2

ANK consensus <u>SEQ</u>	G	TPLHLAAR	GHVEVVKLLL	D G A V N A	T K		
<u>ID NO: 10</u>	A	I	S Q	N N L D I A E V	K	N P D	D
	V	K	T	M R	Q	S I	N
					E		

1st repeat <u>SEQ ID</u>	DSRTALHWACSAGHTEIVEFLLQLGVPVNDKDD
<u>NO: 11</u>	
2nd repeat <u>SEQ ID</u>	AGWSPLHIAASAGRDEIVKALLGKGAQVNQAVNQ
<u>NO: 12</u>	
3rd repeat <u>SEQ ID</u>	NGCTPLHYAASKNRHEIAVMLLEGGANPDAKDH
<u>NO: 13</u>	
4th repeat <u>SEQ ID</u>	YEATAMHRAAAKGNLKMIHILLYYKASTNIQDT
<u>NO: 14</u>	
5th repeat <u>SEQ ID</u>	EGNTPLHLACDEERVEEAKLLVSQGASIYIENK
<u>NO: 15</u>	
6th repeat <u>SEQ ID</u>	EEKTPLQVAKGGLGLILKRMVEG
<u>NO: 16</u>	

In this table, the upper 3 lines represent ankyrin sequences, and the bottom 6 lines represent ankyrin repeats in the amino acid sequence of the gankyrin polypeptide of the present invention.

Furthermore, figure 15 shows the site and the number of ankyrin repeats in various proteins.

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In order to determine the position of the gankyrin gene on the chromosome, fluorescence in situ hybridization was conducted. Thus, lymphocytes isolated from human blood were cultured in an minimum essential medium (MEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and